Nota. *This kind of* Concaves, *burning moſt forcibly of any fire we know of, even beyond that of a Wind-furnace, would be of great uſe, if they could be ſo contrived as to have a* focus *of any conſiderable largeneſs, to take in a good quantity of combuſtible matter at once.*

An Accompt of ſome Books.

I. *MARC. MALPIGII, Phil. & Med. Bononienſis DISSERTATIO EPISTOLICA* De *BOMBYCE, Regiæ Societati dicata. Printed at* London *for* Iohn Martin *and* Iames Alleſtry *Printers to the R. Society, in* 4°.

THe Occaſion of this Curious and Laborious Diſcourſe will appeare from the Preface to it. The Book it ſelf gives an Acompt of the Production, Structure, Food, Growth, Sickneſſes, Workmanſhip, Changes, Generation, and Death of the *Silk-worm*; together with an accurate Anatomicall Deſcription of all, even the minuter parts of that Inſect, and the varieties of them in the ſeverall Changes, it undergoes; where yet the Author in ſuch particulars, which he finds himſelf ſhort off, or not well ſatisfied in, with great modeſty refers himſelf to the Aſſiſtance and farther conſideration of that *Society*, to whom he dedicateth this Epiſtle.

He begins with the Eggs and hatching of the Silk-worms, obſerves the Changes of their Colour: then proceeds to the growth of the Young worm; the various tryals in feeding it with divers other leaves but thoſe of Mulbery's; their ſickneſſes and the prognoſticks of them; the caſting of their skins, together with all the ſteps and the whole manner of the ſame.

In the Anatomicall Obſervations of the ſtructure of this Inſect, he takes notice, among many other things, of its *eleven* Rings or Inciſures, and of how many ſmall ones each of them is made up; giving their ſhape, different ſize, nature and compoſition. Then goes on to the Wrinkles of the Body, the Head, the Cranium, the Lip, Chin, Eyes, Teeth (cutting not by an up and down motion, but a laterall one) Hair, Leggs with their different ſhapes, articulations, claws, together with their poſture and motion for Spinning.

Of their *Internal* parts, he obſerves the quality of the humor, found in them, *viz*. concreting by the warmth of on's hand, and leaving a cruſt: next, the mucous and roſy-color'd skin, ſuppos'd to be the new skin, found under the exterior. Then he deſcribes the various Muſcles, and Fibres, both parallel, and oblique, more or leſs, together with the inſertion of the Fibres in every Ring, and of every Ring in the Cavity of its neighbouring Ring, for producing the Progreſſive Motion of the Animal; the manner of which is deſcribed very particularly.

He paſſes on to the Veſſels moiſtening all the parts, obſerving their branches and *anaſtomoſes*; their termination in one common trunck, and the curious net-work they make. Theſe veſſels prolonged, he makes to be the *Lungs*, whoſe ſtructure for Reſpiration he diligently deſcribes, illuſtrating the ſame with Obſervations made of other Inſects, and with ſome Trialls ſhewing, both that Air iſſues out of their body, and that Oily liquors will ſuffocate them, upon the Accompt only of ſtopping the orifice of their Wind-pipe. He inquires alſo, Whether the *Motion* of the *Abdomen* be neceſſary in theſe Inſects for Reſpiration, and ſeems to incline to the *Affirmative*.

From the Lungs he goes on to the *Heart*, which he ſaith reaches from the head to the taile, being of a ſtrange figure, and rather *many* hearts, than one; whoſe motion of *Syſtole* and *Diaſtole* he deſcribes, taking alſo notice, how the Vitall humor paſſes from one little heart to another.

The *Ventricle* he obſerves ro reach alſo from one extreame of the Worm to the other; deſcribing its ſubſtance, ſhape, fibres, and veſſels bedewing it, together with its reſemblance to the Ventricle of other Inſects: where he particularly notes the great voracity of the Silk-worm, affirming, that it will eat as much in one day, as its whole empty body weighs.

In the ſides of the Belly about the Ventricle he finds a *Woof of Veſſels*, containing the *Silky Juyce*; deſcribing their progreſs from the mouth downeward into the belly, and their ſtrange flexures and meanders; whoſe *end* he affirmes to have at length, after a long and patient ſearch, found out. Of theſe Veſſels he makes a large and curious deſcription, as alſo of their different Juyces, as the cauſe of the different ſorts of Webbs and Baggs.

Neither is he wanting in giving an accurrate accompt of the fine texture of the *Spinall Marrow*, and the *Cranium*.

But from the Anatomy of the parts he proceeds to their *Feeding*, and obſerves the various ſpace of time for it.

He takes further notice, that though *Stench* be no prejudice to them, yet a *Southern* Wind and an extreme *Hot Air* make them ſick. He informes us alſo, how they are ordered after they have fed enough, and are ready to ſpin; as alſo, *how* they ſpin, what motions and poſtures they uſe in that work; how they apply their feet and claws; how they hold their head and other parts of the body; of what figure their Webb is; in what time the Bagg is finiſht, together with the difference of the Silk on one and the ſame bagg, and the conjunction ſometimes made by *two* worms in ſpinning *one* bagg, which he ſaith cauſeth ſuch an intanglement that the Silk cannot be wound off.

He forgets not to ſet down the *gradual Change* of the Silk-worm, after 'tis exhauſted by ſpinning; how all the parts are altered, the teſticles enlarged, and the whole diſpoſed to aſſume the form of the *Aurelia* or *Chryſalis*, diveſting it ſelf of its coat in the ſpace of 1. min. 10. ſec; the manner of which he very curiouſly deſcribes, having attentively beheld it himſelf. He adds, how the Wings and other parts are form'd for the *Papilio* or *Butterfly*, and how indeed the Wings are latitant under the ſecond and third Ring of the Worm, before it works the bagg.

Of the *Aurelia* he deſcribes its ſhape and all the parts, and particularly the remaining *Veſtigia* of the ſilky Inteſtins, the Ventricle, and the concrete melleous Juyce therein, together with ſome though rare and ſcarce perceptible motion of the Heart. Then, how the *Aurelia* changes into a *Butterfly*, and in what time, *viz.* in the ſpace of 10. days in Summer, and in a Months time in Autumne and Winter. Where he adds, how the *Eggs* begin in the Femals upon their change into *Aurelia's*, and how at laſt the Butterfly breaks out by the meanes of its Claws and a ſharp liquor.

To this he ſubjoyns a particular deſcription of the form of the *Butterfly*, and all its parts; of the Motion of its Heart, of the differencing marks of the Male from the Female; of the curious ſtructure of the *Ovarium*; the parts of generation; the coit, and the ſtrange length of the time of it. the Male beating his wings about 150.times in one copulation; the multitude of Eggs amounting to 300. 400. ſometimes 500; and the death of the poor Fly, following 5. days after the coit in Summer, but not before the 12th day in Auguſt.

He omits not to inſtruct the reader of the ways of *keeping* the *Eggs*, and the manner of ordering them for Hatching: where he takes notice of one kind of Butterfly in *Sicily*, which is made *twice* fecund in *one* year, *viz.* in the end of Aprill, and the end of Auguſt.

He concludes with the way of *Winding off* the Baggs, and informes us, how many threds together will make good ſubſtantiall ſilk; where he affirmeth, that ſometimes he hath reckon'd 930. *Bononian* feet of ſilk, wound off from one bagg, without the exteriour *lanugo*, and the inmoſt laſt part, which both together might make a fourth part of that length more.

II. DESCRIPTION

II. DESCRIPTION ANATOMIQUE d'un CAMELEON, d'un CASTOR, d'un DROMEDAIRE, d'un OURS, et d'une GAZELLE. A Paris 1669. in 4°.

THe Obſervations of theſe Animals diſſected were made in the Royall Library at *Paris* by ſome of the Ingenious Philoſophers there.

Of the *Cameleon* (which they ſay was an *Egyptian* one; they alledging, that there are two other ſorts, one of *Arabia*, and another of *Mexico*) they chiefly obſerve: *Firſt* that its contrary motions of Swelling and Un-ſwelling are not made as in other animals, dilating and preſently after contracting their breaſt for Reſpiration, in a conſtant and regular order; ſince they have ſeen it ſwell for the ſpace of above two hours, during which time it would indeed un-ſwell a little, but almoſt indiſcernibly, and alſo a little ſwell againe, but with that difference, that the dilatation was more ſuddain and more viſible, and that by long and unequall intervals; they having alſo obſerved it to ſubſide for a long time, and much longer than ſwell'd.

Secondly, that the grains in the Cameleons-Skin were diverſly poſited, and of a blewiſh-gray, when the animall was in the ſhade moveleſs, and had not been toucht a long while; but that the pawes underneath were white-yelowiſh, and the ſpace between the graines, of a pale and yellowiſh red: and that the ſaid gray, colouring him all over when at reſt, and remaining on the inſide of the skin, when flead, (which ſeem'd to argue, it was the naturall colour) did, when expoſed to the day-light, change in the Sun, ſo that all the places of its body, ſtruck by that light, took, inſtead of their blewiſh gray, a browner gray, approaching to a minim; but the reſt of the skin, not ſhone upon by the Sun, changed its gray into divers brighter colours, which formed Spots half an inch big, of an Iſabella-colour, by the mixture of the yellow-pale in the graines, and the light brown in the ground of the skin: the other skin, not ſhone on by the Sun, and remaining of a gray paler then ordinary, being like cloath mixt of wool of divers colours, the ground continuing as before. The Sun ceaſing to ſhine, the firſt gray return'd by little and little, and being then toucht by one of the company, there appear'd preſently many very black ſpots on his ſhouldiers and fore-feet, which hapn'd not, when he was handled by thoſe that took care of him. Being wrapp'd in white linnen for 2. or 3. minutes, he was taken out whitiſh, and having kept this colour a while, it vaniſht inſenſibly: which Experience refutes thoſe, who give out, that the Cameleon takes all colors but white. Having put him on divers things of ſeveral colours, and wrapt him up in them, he aſſumed none of their colors, but the white, neither took he this, but the firſt time of the trials.

Thirdly, the ſtructure and motion of his Eyes, turning two different ways at one and the ſame time; which yet is not true of the Cameleons of *Mexico.* Where 'tis obſerv'd, that the neceſſity, impos'd by nature on all other animals to move both their Eyes together the ſame way, is not cauſed by the conjunction of the Optick nerves, becauſe that alſo is found in the Cameleon it ſelf.

Fourthly, his way of taking hold of the ſmall branches of Trees, like that of a *Parret*, who puts two of his claws before and two behind, whereas other Birds alwayes put three before, and one behind.

Fifthly, his having no Spleen; a very little Heart, and exceeding little Brain, in which appeared no mark at all of any ſence for Hearing, this animall neither receiving nor giving any ſound.

Sixtly, his Tongue being furniſht with and faſtned to a long tromp, ſerving to lanch it out, for the taking of flyes, on which he feeds, and not on Air alone; the Obſervers having found many flyes in his ſtomach and Guts; and taken notice alſo, that this Cameleon, they diſcourſe of, voided divers ſtones of the bigneſs of a pea, which he had not ſwallowed, but bred in his gutts, ſeeing one of them, being diſſolved in diſtilled vinegar, incloſ'd the head of a fly.

By which Obſervations it appears, that though *Orators* have loſt thoſe pretty ſubjects to exerciſe their Eloquence upon, concerning the Wonders of the food, and of the Change of Colours in Cameleons; yet *Philoſophers* doe now meet with new particulars, touching the motion of his Eyes and Tongue, and the manner of altering his Colour according to his paſſions, which are no leſs capable to employ their Witt; as is at large and learnedly deduced by the Authors of theſe Obſervations.

In the *Caſtor* they note;

Firſt, his two ſorts of *Hair*, one ſhort, ſoft and fine, to defend him from cold; the other long and thick, to receive the mire, in which they often wallow, and to hinder it from getting to the skin.

Secondly, his Teeth, formed after a peculiar manner, exceeding fit to cut Trees, which they doe to build themſelves lodgings to breed their Young ones in; for which purpoſe Nature hath alſo furniſht them with ſuch fore-feet as exactly reſemble the hands of a man; the hind-feet, proper for ſwimming, being formed like thoſe of a Gooſe.

Thirdly, his Bladders containing the *Caſtoreum* (diſtinct from the Teſticles) of which they found four great ones about the lower part of the *Os pubis*, of which two were above the other two, but cloſely joyn'd to one another, the two upper being likely to prepare that matter, and the two other, to bring it to the perfection of more conſiſtence, and unctuouſneſs, as alſo of a ſtronger ſent and deeper yellow colour; for which purpoſe the two latter are of a glandular compoſition. But under this ſecond ſort of ſacks they found yet another long one, full of liquor, more yellow and liquid, and more elaborate, then that in the former; of a different ſmell, and like to the yolk of an egg; of which they write from *Canada*, that *Caſtors* uſe it to make themſelves an appetite, when they want it, and that they ſqueeſe it out by preſſing with their paws the bladder, which contains it; and that the Savages anoint with it the Gins they ſet for theſe animals, to draw them thither.

Fourthly, his *Teſticles* not faſtned to the Back-bone, as ſeveral Authors affirme, but on the ſides of the *Os pubis* about the groyne, altogether hid, and not appearing at all, no more than the *penis*, before the skin was remov'd. The *Penis* contrary to that of a Dogg, which goes from the *Os pubis* to the Navil, deſcended here downeward to the vent of the excrements, at which hole it did terminate.

Fifthly, the H*eart* had its left Auricle bigger than the right (which is alſo found in ſome other animals ;) whereas in Man 'tis contrary. They found no *foramen Ovale*, which many Authors aſſure to be in all Amphibious Animals, and even in Men, that are *Divers*, and ſtay long under water. But it may be, that this *Caſtor* having been kept divers years from going into the water, that hole had been cloſed.

But we muſt proceed to the

Dromedary, wherein is chiefly noted; *that* it hath but two ſmall hooffs on the end of his feet, the ſoles of them, flat and large, being very fleſhy, and covered onely with a ſoft, thick and little callous skin, proper enough to march in the Sands of Aſia and Africa; *that* the ſix *Calloſities* of his Leggs being open'd, their ſubſtance was found to be between fleſh, greaſe and ligament, ſome having a collection of a thick purulent matter mixed; *that* that Calloſity under the Breaſt, ſtrongly faſtned to the *Sternum*, was conſiderably bigg every way, and much ſuppurated; *that* his inward parts were like enough to thoſe of an Horſe; but that in his 2d Ventricle there were many ſquare Openings, being the Entry of about 20. cavities, made like ſacks, placed between the two membranes that compoſe the ſubſtance of the whole ſtomach, in which ſacks, as in convenient receptacles, 'tis probable that Camels doe for a long while keep the water they drink in great quantity, when they meet with any, for a ſupply in dry and deſert places; *that* the *Lungs* had but one lobe; *that* the *Heart* was extraordinary bigg, *viz.* 9. inches long and 7. large; *that*, contrary to other Tongues, which are every where rough from within outwards by ſtore of ſmall eminences tending from *without* inwards, a part of this *Tongue* had them from *within* outwards *&c.*

The *Bear* hath a very particular ſtructure of his *Leggs*, and their ſubſtance, very good to eat, is a kind of thick fattiſh ligament, out of which may poſſibly iſſue that moiſture, which Authors ſay is ſuckt by this Beaſt for its nouriſhment in winter. Its *Claws* differ from thoſe of a Lyon; by being more equall and more compact. The *Teeth* differ from thoſe of a Lyon in this only, that they are leſs. The *Thorax* conſiſts of 14 Ribbs. There appeared no diſtinction in his *Gutts*, as in other animals; they

they were 40. foot long, whereas thoſe of the *Lyon*, formerly diſſected by the ſame Obſervers, had but 25. The *kidneys* had a very peculiar ſtructure, *viz.* a membrane containing 56. ſmall kidneys, actually ſeparate from one another, each cover'd with its proper membrane; here and there connected by very fine fibres; every one having a large *baſe* outwards, and ſtreightning it ſelf inwards; that *baſe* being in ſome a Hexagon, in the moſt a Pentagon, and in others Square; and the whole repreſenting as 'twere a ripe *Pine-apple*: therefore probably ſo bigg, and divided into ſo many ſmaller kidneys, that it might containe and evacuate the greater plenty of ſeroſities, to be found in a Bear, becauſe he hath but little of inſenſible tranſpiration, by reaſon of the thickneſs of the habit of his body, not favourable for it. The *Brains* they obſerv'd to be 4. times bigger, than that of the Lyon they open'd. The *Eyes* exceeding little, the *Chryſtallin* very odly ſcituated. and drawn on one ſide of the *Axis* of the Eye.

But that which is particularly taken notice of in the deſcription of this Animall, is, 1. The ſtrength of its Temper and conſtitution, by which it is able, though it have but a little ſtomach, and ſtreight gutts (among which there is no *Cæcum*) to digeſt with eaſe all ſorts of edibles, raw fleſh, Fiſh, Lobſters, Inſects, Herbs, Fruits, Hony; ſupplying by the force of his temper the defect of a commodious ſtructure. 2. The ſmall capacity of its *Liver* and *Spleen* to receive excrementitious matter; which argues, that the action of the naturall Heat is ſo well regulated, that 'tis not ſubject to defect or exceſs. 3. The ſingular faculty of encreaſing to a great bulk, by which, though it be born exceeding ſmall, it grows a very big animal, its natural moiſture being ſo perfect, as to render the parts capable to extend themſelves, and to increaſe their magnitude without leſſening their ſtrength.

The *Gazelle* or wild African Shee-goat (the ſame with the *Dorcas* or *Strepſiceros*) was of the bigneſs and ſhape of an Hind, its hair fallow, except that of the belly, which was white; its Eyes big and black; the Horns black alſo, ſtreak't croſs--ways, 15. inches long, very ſharpe, pretty ſtreight, but a little turned outwards about the middle; in part hollow, and by a ſharp]bone faſtn'd to the Head. Tooth-leſs in the upper Jaw, as being of the ruminating kind. Very cloven footed; and ſmal-hoofed before, but thick-fleſh't on the hinder parts of the leggs, like a Camel.

As to the inward parts, it had a *Liver* ſhaped like that of a man, divided into two Lobes; and in the hollow part of the Liver there were two *Lymphatick* branches, which faſtn'd the trunk of the *Vena porta* to the ſuperiour Orifice of the Stomach. The ſubſtance of this Liver plainly appeared to them glandular, each grain of it being pierced, as they thought, in the midle, by reaſon of a little red cleft they had, whence iſſued blood, when preſſed. And the cauſe, why theſe glandules ſeldome appeare vnſevered one from another, may be, that when the animal is in health they are ſpungy and fill'd out with bood, which they are not, when it is ſick, or emaciated, *&c.*

III. LABYRINTHUS ALGEBRÆ, *Auth.* JOH JAC. FERGUSON. *Printed at the* Hague *in* 4°. 1667.

WHat we mention'd in *Numb.* 46. p. 931. ſect. 8. about new methods, pretended by ſome to be found out for giving the Roots of all Cubick and *Bi-quadratick Æquations*, albeit thoſe Roots are Fractions or Surds, Binomials or Reſiduals; We find ſince to be already accompliſhed by this Dutch Writer; upon the Curſory peruſal of whoſe Book we take the firſt part of it to be, as follows.

1. He ſhows, how to extract the *Square* and *Cubick* Roots out of *Binomiall* and *Reſidual* Numbers, as a *medium*, which he afterwards hath occaſion to uſe.

2. Then proceeds to give one general Rule for finding the Roots of all *Quadratick* Æquations, and commends the worth of his method from the eaſineſs, although you be incumbred with Fractions or great Numbers either in the Coefficients or Abſolute.

3. He gives one General Rule (where others make more Caſes of it) for finding the Roots of all *Cubick* Æquations, in which the Second term or *Quadratick ſpecies* is *wanting*, and then ſhows, how all other *Cubick* Æquations, wherein it is *preſent*,

may be reduc'd thereunto, by taking it away. Moreover, when ſuch Æquations, wherein you are incumbred with *Fractions* or *Surds*, either in the Coefficents or Roots, are propoſed, he goes on to find the Roots, ſought in his own method, and when not explicable but by a *quàm proximè*, according to the general method of *Vieta*, in the uſe of which method, he, determining the number of Figures in the Root, takes away the trouble of all the ſub-gradual Punctations.

4. When he comes to *Bi-quadratick Æquations*, he intimates, that all ſuch Æquations may be reduced into two *Quadratick* Æquations, but not without the aid of a *Cubick* Æquation: And firſt, when the ſecond Term or *Cubick Species* is not wanting, he ſhews how to find the ſaid *Adjutant Cubick* Æquation, by placing the two higheſt Terms of the Æquation on one ſide, and the reſt of the Termes on the other, and then finds ſuch Quantities, which, added to either ſide, render the ſame capable of a ſquare Root; and this preparation being made, he thereby obtains the *Cubick* Æquation and the Root thereof, which ſerves for the purpoſe premiſed; to wit, to divide the *Bi-quadratick* Æquation propos'd into two *Quadratick* Æquations, and ſo ſolved.

Further, in regard that all Æquations are more eaſily ſolv'd, when ſome of their Terms are wanting, than when all are preſent; he proceeds to ſhew, how to take away the *ſecond* Term, and, ſuppoſing it gone, gives eaſier Rules for finding the aforeſaid *Cubick*-

Æquation; by aid whereof, the propos'd *Bi-quadratick* Æquation may be divided into two *Quadratick* ones, as before.

And then, in regard it often happens, that Æquations are not otherwiſe explicable than by a *quàm proximè*, he proceeds according to the General method of *Vieta*, as in *Cubicks* laſt above mention'd.

The whole Doctrine is illuſtrated with great variety of choice Examples, and the Author intending hereafter to treat more fully of *Algebra*, promiſeth to extend his methods to Æquations of *higher* degrees, and to render the ſame more general. The remainder of the Book doth principally treat of *figurate* Arithmetick.

And here we think it fit to intimate, that divers good Treatiſes of *Algebra* have been lately publiſh't in *Low Dutch*. This Author cites Queſtions out of the 3d *Century* of *Queſtions* in the *Officina Algebræ* of *Marten Wilkins*, which we have not ſeen. *Gerhard Kinkhuyſen* hath of late years publiſh'd ſeveral diſtinct *Quarto*-Books, *viz.* A *Tract* of *Analytical Conicks*: A *Collection* of *Geometrical Problems*, *Analytically* ſolv'd; as alſo ſuch an acceptable *Introduction to Algebra*, that by the encouragement of ſome of the R. *Society* it hath been Tranſlated into *Latine*, and fitted for the Preſs; to which will be annexed the *Methods* and *Examples* of *Ferguſon* about the *Roots* of *Æquations*. And we have little reaſon to doubt, but that the juſt now mention'd *Introduction* will meet with ſuch an acceptance, as ſhall quicken the

Stationer to proceed in the **Tranſlation and Printing** of the reſt of the Books above-mentioned, or others of the like kind.

Ferguſon about the Matter mention'd is more full than either the *Algebra* of *Frans Van der Huips*, an *Octavo* Book in *Low Dutch*, 1654. or *Kinkhuyſen*: neither do we find, that *Ferguſon* aſcribes the Invention of thoſe Methods to himſelf.

IV. *AN ANSWER* to *HYDROLOGIA CHYMICA*, of WILLIAM SYMPSON, by ROBERT WITTIE, M. *D. Printed for* John Martyn *at the* Bell *without* Temple-Barr, *in* 8° 1669.

The Learned Author in this Anſwer undertakes to prove, that all the Mineral Ingredients, which he in his Firſt Book on this Subject affirm'd to be in the *Scarborough-Spaw*, are really there, and that his Antagoniſt himſelf, unawares, acknowledges them to be there; ſo that the judicious Reader of both theſe Authors will find, that the difference between them, whether in the Matter, which concerns thoſe Ingredients of the ſaid waters, or in that which reſpects the two ways of practiſing Phyſick, the *Galenical* and *Chymical*, is indeed not ſo great, as the heat of Contention ſeems to make it.

And certainly, if the Profeſſors of this Art would but lay aſide Animoſities, perſonal Reflexions, and private Conſiderations; and withall acknowledge, as they ought, that new and great diſcoveries may be made by careful Obſervations and Experiments, they would eaſily agree and joyn together, not only their Parts, Natural and acquired, but alſo the two ſo much celebrated methods of adminiſtring Phyſick, for curing both acute and chronical or contumacious Diſeaſes; which is the true way to do ſervice indeed to Mankind, and to entertain and raiſe the Credit of that Profeſſion.

Nota. *By the overſight of the Printer, ſome Lines were left out to the breach of the Senſe, in the Authors Animadverſions upon Mr.* S. *his Epiſtle, at the bottom of the 3d Page, which may be thus corrected*; Like that of the Travailer that went from *Jeruſalem* to *Jericho,* who fell among Thieves that ſtript and wounded him, 'tis no fault of mine; my work ſhall be like that of the Samaritane, *&c.*

ERRATA.

NUmb. 48. p. 962. l. 7. *l. Genetricem.* In the preſent Numb. p. 981. l. 18. *l. ſcaled wings.* p. 983. l. 31. *l. occaſion'd.* p. 987. l. 26. *l. beſides thoſe of.* p. 992. l. 3. *l. Shoulders.*

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